FIRE AND SWORD IN CUBA

he Story of the Revolution from its inception

TO THE DOWNFALL OF CAMPOS.

Notes from Macco's Chief of Staff-The Council of War at Mejorana-Gomez's First Investor of the West-The Battle at Bayamo-Campos's Great Peril-He Shammed Sick to Escape Cuban Bulleta -The Proclamation Against Grindian-How the Trochas Were Crossed-Cubas nuntegy Catches the Spaniards-Enforce ing the Proclamation-Burning the Cane at Palomar, Macco Defeats Him, and the Captain . General's Fall Is Complete, From the Forum, by special Permission of the Forum Publishing Company.

Just a year ago Harper's Weekly published a short letter of Don Enrique Dupuy de Lome, Spanish Minister to the United States, in which, after declaring that the "American press does not want the truth" [concerning

The American people is made to believe that there is in Cuba a nation fighting for liberty, instead of a few thousand adventurers taking for the moment advantage of the rainy season. Maceo is muiatto, Maximo Gomez a Dominian, Miro a Spanish bandit [from Spain, Europe], and the soly Cubans are Masso and Santa Lucia, two enthustasts. Is that a people?

I am about to show what a "mulatto," a "Dominian." a "bandit," and "two enthusiasts" have accomplished against the power of Marti initiated the revolution which began

on Feb. 24, 1895.

Late in April the long-exiled leaders-Marti. Gomez, the brothers Maceo, Crombet, Guerra, and others-landed in Cuba and met at the plantation of Mejorana, in the province of Sandago, to draw once more the swords they had sheathed for a Spanish lie. For seventeer ong years every man of them had hungered for this hour, and now it was ne ther fantasy nor dream. Through the wide windows of the Mejorana dining room they could look out under the veranda eaves and see the matchless Cuban moonlight silvering the fanning fronds of paim. Yes, it was the sad, blessed island again. Marti, the recognized leader, organized a formal council of war around the dinper table, and Gomez, whose deep-moving mind had already thought out a whole year's plan of operation, developed his startling project for invading the body of the island, which was enthusiastically approved.

With the invasion this article has to do, and it is desirable at the outset that I should frankly state my sources of information. I learned of the present insurrection long be fore it occurred, from Cubans who knew my ferrent sympathy for their cause. I have the ersonal acquaintance of many leaders, and have travelled the island widely. A year before the council of war just mentioned I succeeded in getting a pass from the military authorities at Santiago to visit in his prison my old friend Guillermon, the black lion, whom the Spaniards had arrested and cast into a cell for safe keeping. When the sentimen talked in ordinary tones of a recent coal discovery, but when the soldier retraced his stern strode out of the room and across s wide corridor, the old fighter's eyes blazed, and his lips poured into my ear the secret of the centing war. Poor Homeric hero. The senous Spanish dungeon succeeded where regiments had failed. He reached the patriot amos adving man, and gave his last breath

From that hour I have watched the unfolding of the drama -both the military movements on the island and the slow masterly spinning of diplomatic cobwebs by the Spanish Minister in this country about the executive arm of the United States Government: For the facts of the invasion I have been favored with the campaign notes of Gen. Miro, chief of staff to Gen. Antonio Maceo, which are soon to be published. Having this as a basis, I have made careful notes during many hours' sonal conversation with Maceo's gallant Adjutant-General, who fell desperately woundforces acting in the province of Havana. The details I am about to give come wholly from honorable insurgent sources, and they tally berfectly with the movements and results of the campaign, which are a matter of public krowledge even as far as the Cortes in Madrid.

THE FIRST MOVE. Gomez's bold project of invasion was

being adopted at Mejorana, Field Marshal Martiner Campos, who had come from Spain as Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of Cubs, was assuring Madr'd that the rebellion was locked up under martial law in the eastern provincer, where he proposed to hold and crush it. To isolate Santiago, the very nidus of revelution, he strengthened a zone of military ecupation across its western boundary, reenforcing the cities of Manzanillo, Bayamo, Holguin, and Las Tunas, besides occupying many intermediate points by fortified block bosses along main roads, and open encampments at a number of prominent plantations. thus disposing about 10,000 troops, an ample force, well handled, to accomplish Campos's purpose. At Mejorana were all told about 600 Cuban soldiers, mostly cavalry. Of these Gemer took 200 to act as his escort, and with Marti started westward for Camaguey, to aid in organizing the insurrection, leaving Santiago under the command of Antonio Maeeo, whose first duty was a purely strategic move to enable Gomez to pass the Holguin tone. Gomez marched by Cauto Abajo toward De caneo de los Muertos (Rest of the - name of ill omen-near which, in the little fight of Dos Rios, Marti fell as Flor Cromhet had perished a few weeks before.

While Gomez, after the irreparable loss of Marti, cleverly outflanked the Spanish force, Asceo fore through the forests and plantations straight for the city of Holguin, which his bold abroach threw into banic; the Spanish compander withdrawing his outside blockhouse stachments, burrying in the garrison of Las tonas, and disposing for defence. Maceo for a couole of days swept completely around the city, breatening it from all sides and keeping its commander in a fover of alarm and perplexity. The main force of the northern part of the Spanish cone being thus crowded into Holguin, Gomez rode across the descrited lines, passing affect into Camaguey, and Maceo countermarched to Cauto Alajo.

Here, on Joly 3, while he was organizing and Maining his gradually augmenting force, Maceo lasmed that Martinez Campos, who had come be Santiago in his naval yach; would soon arrive at Manzaelllo, the seathern scaport of the Briton, and probable of the Perion. While Gomez, after the irreparable loss of

be baning in his naval yacht, would soon ar-tive at Manzanillo, the southern scaport of the region, and probably visit Hayamo itself. Ac-fordingly the yacht suchored at Manzanillo on July 11 and on the 12th Campos marched out as the road which led by Veguitas and Peralejo to Hayamo.

Macso had hurriedly drawn reënforcements, telline Goulet, Guerra, Massó, and the redoubttelline Goulet, Guerra, Guerra, Guerra, the
telline Verra, Guerra, Guerra, Guerra, Guerra,
frantica, Spanish butchers, one can but
ray that the brave Habi will live to see the last
paniard driven from Cuba.
Gen. Santocildes, who commanded at Mantanillo, got news of the concentration and adtanillo, and manced eastward toward Bayamo to
beate the insurrents and estimate their numter of soldiers whom Campos had ordered for
the constitute of the concentration of the contelline control of the concentration of the contelline control of the concentration of the contelline the control of the contelline control of the co

the accordingly the Spanish General fell sterropt and strengthen Camnes. They be road. Campos making light of the and telling Santocildes he could take simpelf. In the end, however, Santo-cornings were beeded, and on the next the 13th; the column was moved up in the following order: First, a small bout thirty "explorers;" then, after an

interval, Santocildes with an advance guard of 500 soldiers; then Campos with 700 men, and sinally a strong rear-guard.

By 10 o'clock they reached the Savanna of Persielo, just beyond which the road divides, the main, southern (right hand) for passing on through the forest to Bayanno, and the little used left path awinging to the north for a few main road some miles before the united tracks reach Bayamo. Woods and thick tropics! brushgrowth cover the ground included between the two branches, and along the right of the main road some miles before the united tracks reach Bayamo. Woods and thick tropics! brushgrowth cover the ground included between the two branches, and along the right of the main road stretches a high wire fence backed by forcest. At Persielo the black guide who had conducted the column caught sicht of Macco's pickets, and immediately Santocildes furmed his forces in the open and prepared to fight. Campos sent forward the order to press the pickets back, and the General of the vanguard moved forward, when suddenly from ambush not fifty yards from his right flank the insurgents under Goulet poured a rapid and well-directed fire into the Soanlards. For an hour they had it hot, the royalists from their exposed position suffering seriously and finally showing signs of disorder; then Macco's cavalry formed under cover among the trees back of the wire fence, draw their machetes, came forward in line, hewed down the wires rode out into the open, turned to the left, and charged straight for Santocildes with perfect steadiness and terrible momentum. Both forces recied under the shock, but the Cubans re-formed like lightning and again, with machetes flashing in the sir, dashed themselves against the enemy, this time crumpling their formation into a disordered rout. Before this last onslaught the Spaniards fell in scores. Dead on the ground lay Santocildes and all his staff except a Captain and a Lieutenant; dying and wounded cumbered the road. Picking up their dead commander, the Spanish retreated to whe

as fast as his men could go turned up the lefthand road and ided for Hayamo, with the impassable wood between the two roads as a complete protection against the force of Macco.

He will never be known whether the old regromountaineer who guided Campos all day saw
from tracks in the road or ther sign that
Macco was shead of them, other sign that
Macco was shead of them, other sign that
wood, or caught some glimpse of any a breecade Macco had prepared for him; or whether
he had one of those strange intuitive premonitions of danger which had made him a psychelogical buzzie in all his former wars. Had
he gone ahead not a man could have survived.
As it was, even this onick mangeure required
him to pass his men through the field of fire.
When it came his turn to run his own chance
of death, the Commander in Chief made use
of a trick, clever, justifiable, but hardly valiant. Knowing that the Cubans make it a
point of honor never to fire upon or in any
was molest a gravely wounded enouy, he had
himself slung in a hammock, improvised of
a blanket lashed to a pole cut by the roadside,
and carried on the shoulders of men. Thus
disguised as a wounded man, he passed unscathed across the field, the insurrents watchling his swaying body, painfully borne along,
the face and uniform covered up to conceal his
identity; but they never offered to shoot him.
Saved by this ruse. Campos got bevond danger, dismounted from his litter, and with his
nears conductor, hurried ahead, getting separated from the Spanish force, wandering for
hours, mile after mile, in lonely forest paths,
and finally, half dead with exhaustion, stagzering through mud and darkness into Bayamo
at 10 o'clock at night. After his quick
change of route, when he roaded and wounded
on the field, Macco, unable to press through
the wood and brush between the two roads in
time to cut off, the retreat, could/only fall
on the royalist's rear and fire. All the way to
Hayamo he thus harnased them, and Spaniar'
after Spaniard sensor has a such a seri HOW CAMPOS ESCAPED.

dits" to bay, crush them, and end the war.

He continued t'e indefatigable activity which he had practised since assuming command, working incessantly to set his army into perfectly effective shape. Havana, on the contrary, which had never learned any more of Peralejo than Campes's jaunty and laconic dessatch had told, rather looked on his example of ceaseless effort as fuss, and martinetish. The theater of actual hostilutes was so far, so many hundreds of miles, away off in the half unknown mountain wilderness of the east, and the rains pouring in deluges so effectually deferred all active fighting till November that the war made little impression on summer Havana. At worst it seemed a mere business annoyance, which might have been lost sight of altogether had not the unusual show of battalions marching through the streets offered its daily reminder of an unsettled question. Finally everybody but the toiling Captain-General got tired of considering the insurrection seriously, and it became the butt of wits. Summer society in the capital and at Marianao had never been gayer. It glittered with the uniforms of countless young officers, and gray Generals, stiff with glory and armor-plated with decorations, became centres of cheerful ostentation in every sale. Spanish military music floated away on the trade-wind at all hours. Officers and soliders kept the town smiling with camp jests and tales of the droil "ingver bandits," as they called them, whom they had fought in the field and were to finish off in the autumn.

GOMEZ FORBIDS GRINDING.

called them, whom they had fought in the field and were to finish off in the autumn.

GOMEZ FORBIDS GRINDING.

The climax of the comic, however, occurred in July, and kept Havana in a ripple of laughter for weeks. It was a solemn, lofty prolamation issued by Maximo Gomez, the insurgent General-in-Chief, at some obscure place in remote Camaguey, forbidding the carrying of articles of commerce into clites of sparish occupation, and prohibiting, under threat of direct penalty, the cultivation, cutting, or grinding of sugar rane. In short, commanding the industrial heart of Cuba to stop beating.

To gay Havana nothing could be more quaint and amusing than this "mock-heroic" personage who stood 400 miles away in the woods, waving his machete and publishing edicts with it were in the style of enic poetry and savored strongly of Cervantes's invincible knight. "Bon Quixote de Camaguey," was going to 'have at' the sugar mills. Exquisite drollery, 'campos, never doubting his power to crush the insurrection, reassured the planters and guaranteed that the sugar crop should be gathered without moleration, and for months tranquillity relgned.

Nothing more was heard of "Quixote."

At the other end of the island Antonio Macco, at Hanabacoa, received notice from Gomez that a provisional constitution had been adopted by a duly qualified constitution had been adopted by a duly qualified constitution had been adopted by a duly qualified constitution had been commissioned General-in Chief and himself Macco, ill-quenant-General. With this came formal but severe orders from Gomez to Macco, directing him to organize a column for the invasion of the body of the island. Macco, who had awaited this signal since the council of war held at Mejorana, marched to Baragua, where he succeeded in uniting 500 infantry under Qui. tin Bandera, a black veteran of the former war, and 700 cavalry under Luis Feria.

History has its occasional touch of poetry, and time his moments of dramatic basice. At the end of 1878 Gen. Campos had met the history a

On Oct. 11 there arrived at Macco's camp a party of horsemen consisting of the venerable President Cianeros Betancourt, Marquis of Santa Lucia, Vice-President Partotome Messo, the entire Cabinat, and Gen. Gomez util a small escort. All the Generals having taken the orth of allegiance to the civil Government and Antonio Macco being formally designated as commander of the column of invasion, a review of the force was held. Then, on Oct. 27, the column marched west and, and on

Nov. 1 entered the "jurisdiction" of Holguin, where they were reenforced by 500 cavalry, being parts of two new regiments under Gess. Miro and Santana, thus raising the total to 1,700 men. From Mais Noche, on Nov. 3, the column made its formal start.

Since Dupuy de Lame has branded Miro as a "Spanish bandit," it is desirable at this point of the marrative to nuncture that tridescent bubble. Miro in Spain was a Carlist and openly fought with the rest of his party against. Spain. Captured in battle by Concha, he was banished to Cuba with other regular prisoners of war, and at the collapse of the Carlist movement honorably set free. He was given an important office of trust ty the Spanish bank in Cuba, from which he resigned on acount of his open sympathy, with the soparatist propaganda. On joining Maceo he was appointed his chief of staff.

on joining Macco be was appointed his chief of staff.

Campos, as the rainy season wore on, completed his preliminary disposition of forces, and got his army and navy into condition and position to make short work of the half-organized "rebels." His army numbered, all told, somewhat above 200,000 men. "El Ano Politico," a statistical annual lately rublished in Madrid, places the peninsular forces then in Cuba at 172,295. Besides this the Cuban royalist columners recruited from Spaniards in Cuba at 172,295. Besides this the Cuban royalist columners recruited from Spaniards in Cuba numbered about 50,000; and in February following 16,000 more Spanish regulars reached the island, so that with the most liberal allowance for losses the Spanish army in Cuba has not fallen below 200,000.

The noishing touches having been put on military and naval forces, there came a period of impatience in Havana. Officers and soldiers eagerly waited for the rain to cease. Finally, in November, the heavens shook themselves free from the burden of summer vapor and came out in that liquid, luminous his that develarches Cuba during half, the year; but the island was soafed—roads were quagmires. From headquarters the cry went up: "All we want is four days of northwind" to lan up the water from flooded fields and drenched roads. With difficulty they restrained themselves from rushing out into the mud to take their long-deferred initiative.

GOMEZ DOES NOT WAIT.

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Cambos caimer than the rest, was still waiting for the north wind, when suddenly there appeared afar off on the eastern horizon a smail moving speck, which slowly resolved inself into the very same group of personages which Minister Dupuy de Lome had sneesed at three months before in Harper's Wesliy. There rode the "two enthusiasts," the Marquis of Santa Lucia, now President, and Bartolome Masso, Vice-President of a new-born republic. There rode Gomes, the "Dominian" hot with the boldest military project of the century—by his side Macco, the "mulatte," his machete flashing, and with him his chief of stan, Miro, "the Spanish bandit from Spain, Europe." Behind them trarehed a little column of only 1,700 men, blacks and whites, but one and all solemn with the resolve to strike for Cuba or die for freedom. They had awaited no Spanish "initiative," delayed for no north wind, but they came out of the rain and through the mud, moving on swift and confident. It puzzled Havana. Was "Don Quixote of Camaguey" really going to charge a sugar mill? Ridiculous. Impossible.

From the starting point in Holguin "jurisdiction" the Cubans marched cut on Nov. 3, intent first of all to pass the barrier zone, held just shead of them with 10,000 troors. In two days a souta discovered the Spanish General, Echague, with 3,000 men, under Cols. Nario and Ceballos, in position at Pelonas and Arenas to dispute their westward march, and the insurrent commander despatched Gen. Capote with 300 men to make a rapid feint on the city of Las Tunas. This slight movement was enough to send the Spanish column rushing back to the city to defend it. The field in front being cleared, the insurgent column moved awiftly on through Arenas unopposed, the Spanish force remaining in the rest, anticipating a general attack. Capote followed on the Spanish force remaining men to revolt and take arms. Macco and the Cuban canny f

Sixty miles west of Puerto Principe is the formidable "eastern trocha," constructed in the former war, from Moron, a town near the northern coast, to Jucaro, on the south or Car ibbean shore, and now occupied to intercept the insurgent invasion. From the north coast to Moron are about eight miles of lowlands and lagoons, with swamps and no lines of east and west travei. Moreover, a river flows from near Moron nrothward to the sea, which forms a ratural line of defence, as if is practically unfordable in its lower reaches, and always easily held by a small force. From Moron to tiego de Avila, a distance of about twenty miles, covering the main zone available for travel or military operation, a railway was formerly constructed, and is now repaired, requipped with new rails and telegraph, and provided with armorciad cars. Along the whole railway is a double line of small forts planted at short distances. Moron and Clego de Avila are both fortiled, and marrisoned by MACEO CROSSES THE TROCHA.

was formerly constructed, and is now repaired resquipped with new rails and telegraph, and provided with armoreciad cars. Along the whole railway is a double line of small forts planted at short distances. Moron and Ciego de Avila are both fortilled, and garrisoned by from five to six thousand troops each. From Clego south a very wide military wagon road leads straight to Jucaro, which is defended by a chain of block forts. As, however, it bases for a considerable part of its course through a difficult region of forest and "monte" (thick brush growth, with formidable stretches of moraes, and hence unsuited to rapid movements of even insurgent troops, this lower section of the "trocha" was not very strongly manned. Finally, Jucaro, in the southern terminus, is well garrisoned. It lies, moreover, on flat ground under the gins of war vessels, which ride at anchor on the roadstead before the town of the "trocha." Including the garrisons of Cleso and Moron, about 16,000 troops were brought together to bar the Cubans. Part of this concentration was from the west, part from the east.

Among the latter was the column of Gen. Echague, who, when he gave up the pursuit of Macco and hastened to Santa Cruz del. Sur, loaded his troops on war vessels, and steamed west to Jucaro, striving long in advance of the Gubans. From the difficult character of the ground north of Moron and south of Clego, it was correctly reasoned that the column of invasion would attempt the passage of the "dead line" somewhere in the interval of twenty miles between the two cities. The Speanish commanders were in undisturbed telegraphic communication. All eyes were on the lookout, the whole trocha algrt. But the Spanish expected to be treated with some conservation, the whole trocha algrt. But the Spanish expected to be treated with some conservation recovered their recises, Macco cut rails and wires and sweet like into other should be a surfaced to be treated with some conservation recovered their recises, Macco cut rails and wires and sweet like the

GOMEZ AND MACEO.

In the afternoon, after the crossing of the trachs, tionest, having passed the barrier further north, 22- into Macco's camp, accompanied by tieu. Roloff, Secretary of War, and con. Sanchez, and with his same little essort of only 200 men, and now immediately came a touch of that gailant unselfishness which is one of the most deeply ingrained traits of the commander-in-Chief. Although the invasion was a project originating with himself, although the column was cherging from a thing beopied, easily traversed region and about to its the gauntlet through a network of hostile railways, of eight, thousand Spanish troops in a campaigh calling for every intellectual resource, although abundant glory would crown success (and where is there a true solder careless of glory?), yet Gomes had not the heart to

supersede his beloved Maceo, but confirmed him a commander of the "army of invasion." "The army of invasion." High-sounding name indeed for 5,000 poor patriots grimly walking into the jaws of death. Gomez declared his purpose to accompany Maceo, reserving for himself a relation equivalent to that of an Admiral to the Captain on whose ship he unfurls his flag. The sentiment of these two men for each other is not merely one of admiration but of profound affection.

his flag. The sentiment of these two men for each other is not morely one of admiration but of profound affection.

On Dec. 2, after two days of much-needed rest, the Cubans were on the march at dawn, moving due west. They were hardly underway when Suarez Valdes disputed the road. Maceo attacked him with 80 infantry and a couple of squadrons of cavalry, held him engaged while the main body of the Cubans by a narrow and unseen road passed on toward Trilladeritas, holding the field till valdes showed that he had ne intention of advancing, and then he redoined Gomez. As the force was daily being rapidly augmented Gomez decided to detach from the invading clumn the whole body of infantry, then numbering about 1,000 men, under Quintin Bandera, with orders to move down into the rich, fertile valley of Tribidad, which opened to the Caribbean, there to recruit, organize, and drill as he marched, and generally to keep near the south coast, following the margin of the great chain of clenegas, or wooded swamps, whose almost impenetrable intricacies afforded a safe refuge to the crafty woodemen in case they should be overpowered by the Spanish. How effectively and admirably Bandera succeeded was seen when, two and a half months later, he rejoined Marceo with 4,030 well-disciplined and fairly armed soldiers.

armed soldiers.

On Dec. 3. concurrently with Bandera's departure, themez and Macco crossed the river Jatibonico, leaving the province of Puerto Principe behind, and entering the populous, rich, cultivated territory of Las Villas. The General in Chief led the advance, Macco remaining at the ford to protect the rear guard from surprise and direct the crossing of men and horses. On the Las Villas side, unknown to the insurgents, Col. Segura, with a Spanish column of 800 men and a convoy, was returning from the fort of Iguar to Sanotl Espiritu.

Spaniards and Cubans were approaching each other on roads which met at right angles. Sezura saw Gomez's advance before the insurgents saw him; ambushed his men one of those tropical woods which, besides the cover of gigantic trees, is hung with veis of vines and parasitio veretation, a wood in which a herd of war elephants sould be completely hidden, and as the first of the column came along, opened fire. Instantly Gomez moved the President's party forward to a place of safety, and then set his cavalry in position on Segura's flank and rear. Macco, siting firing, came galloping up with the cavalry rear guard and formed on Segura's other flank.

Although the Spanish were quite within the THE VICTORY OF IGUARA.

sition on Segura's fiank and rear. Macco, hearing firing, came gaillosing up with the cavalry rear guard and formed on Segura's other fiank.

Although the Spanish were quite within the forest. Gomez and Macco both charged, urging 300 cavalry over brush and failen logs into the heart of the forest, fighting hand and hand, tegura and his troops fied to the fort of Iguara, leaving nineteen dead and many wounded, and losing to the Cubans 54 rifles, 800 cartridges, and 20 fully equipped pack mules. Althourh only an hour elapsed between the attack and the flight of the Spaniards, there fell on the insugent side thirty-two wounded and five killed, among the latter Col. Andrés Hernandez, chief of Macco's escort, a highly valued commander. To the thick woods which impeded cavalry fighting the Spanish owe their escape. Had Quintin Bandera remained with the column but one day longer, there might not have been a Spanish survivor. As it was, the entry into Las Villas was signalized by this small but very complete victory.

At this point the Presidential party bade the column godspeed and turned northward to resume the extension of civil government. Before going they unfurled and presented to the column a war flag embroidered by the women of Camaguey, and bade Macco carry it to the column a war flag embroidered by the women of Camaguey, and bade Macco carry it to the column a war flag embroidered by the women of Camaguey, and bade Macco carry to the great race before them.

Havana began to chaff again at the news of Gomez's advance, but as the Cuban column dashed past Santa Clara the laughter was pialnly a little hollow. "Don Quixote de Camaguey" had moved uncomfortably near the great sugar mills, and machetes are now known to provoke Soanish mirth inversely as the number in sight, and machetes are now known to provoke Soanish mirth inversely as the number in sight, and machetes are now known to provoke Soanish mirth inversely as the number in sight, and machetes are now known to provoke Soanish mirth inversely as the number

CAMPOS'S "BAT TRAP."

CAMPOS'S "RAT TRAP."

Campos now established his headquarters at Cienfuegos to personally direct a combination of troops which should stop this irritating invasion, with what result we shall presently see. The cities were crowded with troops abundantly supplied, on every railroad engines atood panting to rush troop trains and armored cars from point to point; the whole courtry was thickly patrolled by powerful columns which were in complete touch. So close were the bars of the "trap" that even this strange, incalculable enemy could not possibly squeeze through, On came the Cubana, making incredible sizzage and curves in their line of march. Coming straight for a town till you could hear the tramp of their horses, then seemingly vanishing from off the earth, only to reappear miles away at some utterly unexpected point. Campos learned of the passing of Santa Cara, and waited anxiously for the 'rebels' to penetrate his quadrilateral. Into the great square Gomez and Macco calmiy dvanced, leaving Santa Clara on their sight, and then in their rear. Click went the door of the rat trap. Campos "had them." Not only did they walk into the trap, but they moved straight west toward Las Cruces, near the middle of the quadrilateral, an important railway junction, where a combination of columns was gathering to give the coup de grace.

At dawn on the morning of Dec. 15 the Cu-

Las Cruces, near the middle of the quadrilateral, an important railway junction, where
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At dawn on the morning of Dec. 15 the Cutans, by this time 5,000 strong, broze came,
and at a swinging gat struck westward on the
main road to Aguada de Flores, arriving about
8 o'clock in the neighborhood of Mai Tiempo.
In sight ahead was a grove of guava trees
stretching along the road, and beyond rose
the plantation buildings of Teresa. Macco,
leading the van, discovered through scouts
that a strong Spanish force was massed under
cover of the guavas, extending as far as cuild
be seen along both sides of the road. Gomez
was with the rear of the main column, and
Diaz still behind, with Zayas and 500 cavalry
some miles on the flank. The advance body
of the insurgent force was rapidly brought
into line, facing the Spaniards, Macco on the
left and Gomez at the extreme right.

The flant opened at once, the Spaniards
firing from their grove and the Cuban cavalry
replying from their saddles. As the engagemen, grew botter Macco push of the standards, and that in front of that again
was a railway cut of a yard or so deep carrying
one of the plantation cane roads. Although
the Spaniards were under a sort of cover the
guava lass always an open growth, and this
proved a poor protection against the superior
aim of the Cubans. Their line wavered, and
Col. Molina was seen to begin preparations for
a careful retreat. At a signal Gomez and Maceo made concerted charges, leaping down into
the railroad cut and up the other bank, hacking
down the wire fence and plunging into the
grove after the wavering Spanish.

Molina with great rapidity and admirable
coolness formed a hollow soutare, which immediately went to pieces under the impact of
the cavalry. Again he succeeded in reforming,
but to no purpose, and finally he made a third,
last, brave stand, but Gomez and Macco were
at him with a rush and a rain of machete
strokes. Fierce hand-to-hand fighring lasted
for five m

cavalry.

CAMPOS WANTS FEWER LIES FROM HIS OFFICERS.

Among the documents was a highly interesting order from Gen. Campos censuring officers for their ridiculous battle reports. These despatches, sent in from scenes of skirmish or the butchery of "pacificos," had all along been such painably bombastic lies that they sickened Can. Dos. who, scholar that he is, cannot have falled to remember that delightfully comic figure—the Hraggart Captain—in Plantus's comedy of "Miles Gloriosus." In my long experience as a military man, he says no the order, "I am convinced that it is impossible, so shortly after a battle, to find mit the number of the losses of the enemy. And waile our losses are concealed from me, you give time details of repeated victories over the insurgents, tales I have never seen verified in the reports sent in later.

The Cuban wounded had but just received the first offices of field sur, ery when firing was heard on a road which loined the main road from the south, near where the morning's fight had opened. Insuediate reconnoisance developed a strong Spanish column under command of Col. Arizon rapidly advancing to the support of Molina. Directly south of Macco's position the road on which Arizon was coming passed over a detached ridge. Macco as usual formed his plan in an instant, and diamounting about 200 cavalry armed them with captured rifles and cartridges, the excess of men continuing to use their carbines. He ridge under command[of the brothers Ducasse and awalted Arizon. Seeting from the topography that Arizon if checked, must either retreat or turn the castern point of the ridge in placed himself and his cavalry on good open ground in that quarter. Arizon came on and was met by the intantry fire, which was maintained with great rapidity from the abundance of Molina's cartridges, and held him checked. While under this staggering fire, and herore he could move hand or foot the ridge, charged full into the Spanish ranks, and completely

routed them. Arizon retreating and leaving sixty dead and wounded on the field.

While Macco was conducting this fight Gomez had discovered a band of Spanish guerrillers in his rear, and at once began to play with them. He had only his staff and escort, but with them. He had only his staff and escort, but with them he pusned and threatened and moved the guerrillas slowly along to gain time, cuffing them occasionally and following on to see whether they were failing back on some superior force. By 10 o'clock he made a junction with Zayas, for whom he was waiting and who came up in the nick of time, and with a total force of 700 cavalry drove the Spaniards back, as he suspected, upon a main column which was coming up, as Arizon's had, to join Molma. Gomez, one of the most elegant of tacticians, manceuved the advantage he required, and at 4 in the afternoon fell on them and whipped them completely, the Spaniards leaving their sighty dead and wounded on the field. A mule load of rifles and cartidges was the Fruits of the action.

Meantime Diaz, will on and commanded the extreme Cuban rear, fought and checked a fourth of the concentrating columns.

JUNCTION OF THE CUBAN FORCES.

JUNCTION OF THE CUBAN PORCES.

JUNCTION OF THE CUBAN FORCES.

By 10 at night Maceo camped at the appointed place, Aguada de Flores, Gomez and Zayas coming later, and at last Dlaz. All the Spanish troobs, am unting to 7,000 or 8,000, were evidently to have made the junction at or near Mai Tlempo, but the Cubans as usual had travelled at such a pace that only Molina had arrived in advance. Once in camp at Aguada the Cuban forces were well to the west of Modina, and when they flung themselves into their nammocks the whole Spanish force, although sent to intercept them, was far in their rear. As a result of the day, three Spanish columns were beaten, with a loss in killed and wounded if about 400; a fourth checked, with unknown but small loss, the supply of arms and ammunition handsomely augmented, and a capital dinner of Spanish provisions was sacrificed to a victor's appetite. tion handsomely augmented, and a capital dinner of Spanish provisions was sacrificed to a victor's appetite.

In passing into Las Villas the Cubans had flung themselves into the crisis of their campaign. Havana lay only a hundred and twenty miles to westward, and there the island was but twenty-fly miles wide; where they bivouacked after the fight of Mal Tiempo it was only fifty. This narrow area of operation is well supplied with railroads, and no serious obstacle opposed the rapid movements of large bodies of troops. Garrisoned cities formed everywhere for the Spaniards ideal bases of supply and refuges for retreat. It is the garden of Cuba and of the world. League after league the whole surface is one mosaic of bale green cane helds ledet in wandering pattern in the darker tint of pasture and painclad hills. The landscape is unique because of the growths. Either in straight avenues or in self-sowngroves it is a tree that cannot fail to arrest the eye. The lofty trunk is absolutely

GOMEZ AMONG THE PLANTATIONS.

of palms.

GONEZ AMONG THE PLANTATIONS.

In this paradise Campos had planted full 80,000 troops, chiefly infantry, of course, but with more than sufficient of the helpless sort of cavalry Spain had sent bim, and more field artillesy than he could find use for, although the roads were dry and firm.

Gomez and Macco with their bold 6,000 had, while marching on the 16th, the usual enlivenment of a skirmish, and far behind, the Spanish columns pulled themselves together after their detailed defeats at Mal Tleupo and began a dogged pursuit. For three days the Cubans, as Miro wittly expressed it, were "escorted in the rear by 8,000 Spaniards." but "heart failure" slowed down these tardy followers and at length they drew off to be borne ahead by train. In this interval Lacret, with a few squadrons of cavalry, was orderd to preceed by forced march into the heart of Matanzas and the edges of Havana to create a liversim, cut rallways, and burn stations, just as Diaz and Clara were to operate near Sauta Clara and Cienfuegos.

On the night of the 20th Gomez and Macco Zayas were to operate near Santa Clara and Cionfuegos.

On the night of the 20th Gomez and Maced

bans just as he was wallowing his cannon through the muddy ford of a small stream. Under the sharp fire of the little infantry force commanded by the Ducasse be others he succeeded in getting the guns on firm ground when the Cuban cavairy came thundering down "al machete." Valdez could not hold his men, who fied precipitately, cannon and all, into a providential wood and were not seen again by the insurgents.

On pressed the Cuban column, making a splendid pace for seventeen hours and camping at midnight by the plantation of Santa Elena. The pickets around the camp in the gray of the morning discovered a Spanish column which had come into a paim grove close by. Springing from hammock to saddle the Cubans charged victoriously and the baffied foe field, and their rod thus cleared, the insurgents rushed on, now flanking and then skirmishing, but managing to avoid the delay of a severe fight, as they had an immediate point to gain. This day's march, one of the most important of the whole campaign, was managed with a brilliant skill which no one appreciated more fully than Martinez Campos. Colon was his temporary headquarters and there he was gathering it troops with superhuman effort, calculating himself to be so far west of the Cubans that he could concentrate for a decisive/blow. The memory of Holguin, the trocha, and Mai Tiempo destroyed his faith in his Geerals and he went ty Colon himself. Telegrams gave him the approximate position and direction of the insurgents, who could not, as

cisveblow. The memory of Hoisuin, the trocha, and Mai Tiempo destroyed his faith in his Generals and he went to Colon himself. Telegrams gave him the approximate position and direction of the insurgents, who could not, as he supposed, cross the meridian of Colon before midday of the morrow.

Late in the afternoon Gomez and Maceo were known to be developing their snasmodic zigang changes of course, which no Spaniard has ever been able to master. Night fell, when the Spaniards cease from troubling, and then the insurgents, under cover of darkness, pressed on, on, on, till at midulaht they noiselessly pitched their camp within two miles of colon and Campos. All night the tired Cubans alternately slept and listened to the sharp whistle of the arriving troop trains, and all night scouts and spies gathered the information Gomez and Maceo had come to obtain. By fading starlight the insurgents were in motion, making their way in the dim dusk with the utmost caution among farms and fields out into the open, and then spurred west. All night the arriving regiments had poured out of their trains and lain down anywhere and everywhere to sleep as best they could. To morrow 7,000 troops were to wipe out the rankling memory of Mal Tiempo. When the sun came up Colon discovered that the "rebels" had slept under their guns and vanished before they awakened. The Colon combination was naught. He Campos, was too late. Rebels and stars had gone out together. The Spanish commander, nothing desurted, resolved to load his force on the trains again and make one last desperste effort to head the Cubans near Colisco, a point on the Matanzas rallway, a good strategic station, which he could reach by rall far ahead of the Cuban march. He telegraphed Havana and Matanzas to hurry an overwhelming force to meet him, and began to labor for his move.

ENFORCING THE CANE GRINDING ORDER.

whelming force to meet him, and began to labor for his move.

ENFORCING THE CANE GRINDING ORDER.

Then Campos saw a dark portent in the heavens. To the west a little Cuban spark touches a canefield, roared into a fierce conflegration, and towering above it in the still morning air rose a straight black column of smoke standing on the green carth like a gigantic exclamation point. Campos knew its meaning too well. One followed another. They sprang up in every direction till the midday sun went out. The Cubans sped westward their vanguard bearing the torch, and the ch. idren. If Gomes, following the nillar of cloud, marched into the promised land.

Once free from suburban obstacles, Gomez, with 1,500 cavalry, made a forced march for cloud, marched into the promised land.

Once free from suburban obstacles, Gomez, with 1,500 cavalry, made a forced march for Roque, a town near the Matanzas rallway, and Masseo, with the remainder, headed straight for Coliseo, where the two Generals were to Join on the following day, the 23d. Roque received Gomez with open arms, but even the enthus. Istic welcome did not detain him or long delay his ride to the railway. Reaching the line, he selzed a station and agent, placed an expert telegrapher within sound of the instrument, and learned from the military despatches flying between Campos and Havana the whole story of the great junction of troops to be made near Coliseo for his annihilation. The next twenty-four hours saw the greatest military race of the year, Campos, with his su crabundant resources by rail, Gomez and Macco on horseback and atoot over the country roads.

Campos planted cannon in the main streets of Colon, left 2,000 men for its detence, and with 6,000 proceeded by trains fifty miles westward to Palomar, a station just beyond consentrate in all a force of about 40,000 more. To this point he had ordered 25,000 more from Matanzas and Havana, intending to concentrate in all a force of about 40,000 more from Matanzas and Havana, intending to concentrate in all a force

to a mile beyond Colisco. Palomar and the village of Sumidero being a quarter of a mile behind his right flank, and Colsico, the main town of the neighborhood, an equal distance in the rear of his left centre. On both sides of the railway are very extensive cane fields, which extend in all directions, surrounding and enveloping the towns and leaving only roadways through the sea of green.

CAMPOS CHOOSES HIS POSITION

and enveloping the towns and leaving only roadways through the sea of green.

CAMPOS CHOOSES HIS POSITION.

The main country road on which the Cubans were approaching traverses the cane, and crosses the railway at right angles just cast of Collego. Campos's line of battle had its centre on this road, extending a fell nile and a half each way. The General himself took a position near the road, where he could direct the battle, and then made his whole line crouch down in the cane till not a man could be seen. The ambuscade was absolutely perfect, at last Campos was in time, and in a perfect position of his own c.oice.

Macco, uncon edous of the ambuscade, but on the siert, was advancing in five parallel columns. First came a band of fifty explorers and a few hundred yards after them the General himself following the road at the head of the main column of 4.000 men.

A half mile out on either side were two the main columns of 200 men each, that on the left commanded by Col. Rodriguez, the light by Tamayo, Still exterior to these were two other flanking columns, each a thousand strong, marching, the left under Gen. Perez, the right under Lacret, at another half mile distance, thus making a column front of 200 miles. All four flanking hodies were wholly of cavalry. Before them were only level stretches of innocent-looking cane, with Collego and Sumidero in full view just beyond. Marching steadily on, the explorers passed between the two divisions of Campos's line almost within touch of the commander himself, crossing the railway and moving into the cane country beyond. Campos maint-ined his silence and concealment till they were gone, and Macco's column came within two hundred yards; then the Spaniards sprang to their feet and delivered their fire. At hat moment the two Generais were not a hundred yards apart. Macco instantly deployed a part of his column to the right and part to the left, forming a line of about 1,500 men, and answered Campos's fire. From the Spanish extreme flanks begau to come cach, intended to e

MACEO'S WONDERFUL GENERALSHIP.

come forward two great wings of acoust 2.00 men cach, intended to envelop the insurgent force. Then Maceo tinshed out a sudden lightning boit of genius.

MACEO'S WONDERFUL GENERALISHIP.

He despatched two aids, one to the right and one to the left, ordering the two left hand finking columns to unite, rush at full speed around the cump of with, see, five to the village of Sumidero, and the two left hand finking columns to unite, rush at full speed around the cump's taking columns received orders to plungs through the cane ways, turn Cameow's left were through the cane ways, turn Cameow's left were insufered as threakness, of flew the two devalry bodies at breakness, trun, and in twenty-five minutes both towns were burning. The almost incredible writteness of this move turned the scale. Which realized, and Maceo kindled a line of flame across the whole of Campos's front.

Meantime Gomez cam up from his two days' raid on Roque cam up from his two days' raid on Roque cam up from his two days' raid on Roque cam up from his two days' raid on Roque cam up from his two days' raid on Roque cam up from his two days' raid on Roque cam up from his two days' raid on the same his subjected the main Caban line, leaving Maceo free to move out westward wiving Maceo free to move out the smoke of cane his condend the move out westward wiving Maceo free to move out the smoke free Suddenix from out the smoke his work of the Alamost and the conditions and the care and lacre shading their rear and Maceo falling on their days.

Scourged by the cavality Came, on reaching the his produce of the cavality of the maining 9.000 withdrew weather with the maining 10.000 win the work of the maining 10.000 withdrew weathers in the maining

LI'S SNUB TO CHICAGO.

The Wiles of the Windy City to Secure Chinese Favor and Its Reward. Li Hung Chang does not know, perhaps, that he has made himself disliked in one section of the United States.

Chicago will never pop any more firecrackers of the Chinese brand on any Fourth of July. For once the Æolian City has had the polar snub. And from China! For years the city of sandy foundation and frescoed architecture has fostered and encouraged within its limits a Chinese population which could not live elsewhere in this country. On one occasion, when local politics became unusually overheated in the town whose "first white born child was a pigger" (see several local histories of Chicago in proof of this), it was proposed to naturalize the Chinese element in that part of the town known as Chevenne and vote it for a candidate for Mayor who was a typical politician of the town. For many years the young men of Chicago who had no mothers or sisters or aunts to look after their welfare sent their collars and cuffs into the Chinese quarters, while their own nationality suffered from want of work.

For many years the Police Department of the

city of the sand fly in summer and of the blizzard in winter thrived on the proceeds of fines collected from the opium joints in the business centre. It encouraged the Celestial game of pung ioo and then swooped down upon the heathen at his game and trundled him to the station. After which the municipality of terra-cotta sky-scrapers wheedled the almond-eyed contingent into amalgamating some of its members with its own social system.

A few years ago some of the merchant princes of the town made an effort, on paper, to woo the Chinese trade from the empire, direct. It talked about a line of steamers, from some new port on the Pacific, to connect with direct rail from the Echina City, which should bring Hong Kong and Chicago into the same friendly relations as exist between Chicago and Aurora, Ill. A half dozen concerns in the breezy town made up a box of samples of horn and give, and beer and lard, and sausage and extincts of Chicago beef, and chipped in a salary to a commercial drommer, who was to go direct to Pekin and open up a sample room in one of the apartments of the Empirer's palace. Unforeseen aucidents, misconnections, and a lack of what is called "push" caused the advance agent to the empire to tarry, and his samples spoiled in transit, and he was never heard of more.

That was no fault of the signicidal and vermicular town by the lake.

When the White City was in its glory, the population of Chicago lingered longer about the Chinese theatre in the Midway than it did among the exhibits proper, and went broke on Chinese hanterns and gongs while the warea in the booths in the Manufactures building accumulated dust from lack of inspection.

And yet when the man next to the throne in Pekin, the grand oil man of the Empire, who is on the alert for that which may eventually bearing the kinds of hope of the world. The shiese at the Windy, and insists that he be put off at Nisgaras Falls from whence, over a comparatively bleak and barren commy, he is a comparatively bleak and barren commy, he is a part of the will be in the homes of inortegacy and mortegace! There will be furious raids on bung loo, and the optum ionts will suffer during the coming centre. It encouraged the Celestial game of pung ioo and then swooped down upon the

CHINESE HARD TO LEARN. A LANGUAGE THAT BRISTLES WITH DIFFICULTIES FOR THE STUDENT. Number of Tongues Spoken Differences
Between the Written and Spoken Lamguages Delleacy of Ear Required-Disadvantages of a Monosyllable Tongue,

> who may be thinking of taking up the study of Chinese, the writer offers the advice to master. instead, five or six European languages, including Russian, as the labor and mental effort required would be far less, and he cites in support of his position John Wesley's remark that the hinese language was invented by the devil to keep missionaries out of the Celestial Empire. The dictionary of the Emperor Kang-Hi contains about 44,700 different characters, to say nothing of 50,000 other characters which are so ancient that they may be neclected by the wen, the learned language, the language of

The obstacles interposed by the Chinese language to direct conversation between Li Hung Chang and his Caucasian acquaintances are set

forth in the Revue des Revues. To those persons

books. Besides this language of the educated there are also the Kouan-ha, the spoken tongue used by the mandarine, which Bazin, the famous sinologue describes as a beau-tiful and noble language, having a syntax and a grammar; the Wen-tchang, which occupies an intermediate place between these two and in which modern books and newspapers are printed; and lastly, the many dislects peculiar to the various provinces of the empire, the local idioms, the slang, and the different languages spoken from time immemorial by the natives of certain provinces. The differences of these idloms and dialects are so pro-found that the inhabitants of various provinces cannot understand one another. Toward the end of the seventeenth century the Emperor by the inability of his officials to understand one another, decreed the unity of the language. Schools were established in various parts of the empire to bring about the unification of the dialects; but all the Emperor's efforts were in vain. To-day, as in the time of Kang-Hi, China constitutes the true tower of Babel. The inhabitants of the same city are sometimes obliged to have recourse to an interpreter to understand But to return to the Kou-wen language, which

s studied by European missionaries and scholars. It includes some 200,000 characters, ac-cording to the Ju-pien dictionary. Ideographic in their nature, these characters have the monosyllabic qualities which are characteristic of this language. The Kou-wen is the most monesyllabic language in the world-that is to say, it contains the greatest number of words expressed by the same sound. Scholars have reduced the whole number of characters to 214 keys. Each one is composed of strokes varying in number from one to seventeen. The difficulty of learning and especially of using these characters will be seen. It has been said that the characters are ideographic in their nature. When it comes to expressing a word in writing it is drawn. The word man is expressed in Chinese by a perpendicular line divided into two at the bottom to indicate the two feet; a mountain, by three points, one above for the summit and two below; a tree, by lines indicating the trunk and branches; a forest, by two trees; a field, by a space divided into four squares; the sun, by a circle with a point in the centre. With the development of the Chinese these characters became complicated. It was necessary to find new ones to express new objects or abstract conceptions. Taking the principal characters, supplementary signs were added. An ear against a door signifies to listen; a woman with a broom, a married woman. One woman under a roof means harcord, while one woman between two men represents sorrow. If not easy to study, the Chinese language is certainly not among those accounted gallant. The word God is expressed by the key character signifying motion and that signifying the head, the combination thus indicating the prime mover. The key characters

of ice and darkness combined mean winter.

The spoken tongue of the mandarins presents difficulties even greater to the student. In addition to the ideographic element in its characters, there is a phonographic element. In it the combinations of syllables to express an abstract idea attain tremendous proportions. If it is difficult to write, it is still more difficult to speak. It should be understood, in the first place, that, according to Gutzlaft, the language contains some 1.774 monosyllables, against 450 in French. To distinguish them the modifications of the value of the monosyllable are expressed by the tonic accent, the inflection, the aspiration, and other changes of the voice. There are as many as twelve and fifteen ways of pronouncing the same syllable. An inexhaustible source of misunderstandings is thus presented. It has been estimated that a single monosyllable may have as many as twenty-four different meanings. Under these conditions it is not surprising that the Chinese should be unable to understand not only the strangers who try to speak their language but also their fellow countrymen, unless made accustomed to their pronunciation by daily intercourse. The art of using these monosyllables properly is beyond doubt the most difficult that exists. To learn to speak Chinese fluently a lifetime is not enough for a European. Here are some examples: to express the word rich the Chinaman must use the following syllables: pronichabate; for the word flatterer, hostoning-tching-ti-jen.

What shall be said of the numbers of consonants; of the 108 vowels; of the words which change and become nouns, verbs, or adjectives, according to their position in the sentence: of the lack of declensions and conjugations, of numbers, and of a dozen other things necessary to our ideas? Add to all this the differences in pronunciation, and it will be understood why the Chinese, to make their thought known, are often obliged to have recourse to signs made with the flagers to indicate the written character. A stranger witho The spoken tongue of the mandarina presents

means herbivorous, elephant, engineer, oar. Put a sort of aspiration in the middle of the elephant and it becomes a man, a nightingale, or simply the moon. The Rev. Dr. J. F. Masters relates several anecdotes on this point. Meeting a field laborer one day on his way home, he said to him tolitely.

"Nec fan hue kwai," [I hope you are going home.]

a field laborer one day on his way home, he said to him politely;

"Nec fan hue kwai," [I hope you are going home.]

The laborer looked at him angrily, and a Chinaman who was with Dr. Masters asked him in surprise;

"Why do you tell him to go to the devil?"

Theyrror was quickly explained. Dr. Masters, having placed the accent upon the last word, had changed the meaning of the sentence.

Another day Dr. Masters told his cook to prepare a roast for dinner. To his surprise the Chinaman promptly started to build a fire in the middle of the street.

At Shanghai a missionary preached in Chinese upon the greatness of God. He expatiated upon the divine goodness, using, properly enough, the word "teen," Suddenly his Chinese auditors burst out laughing, and the whole effect of the sermon was rained irredeemably, what had happened? The orator had prenounced "teen "wrongly and had thereby given another signification to the word." Divine "had been turned into "feolish and stupid."

Another missionary thought after several years of assiduous study that he had mastered the Canton dialect. After he had been preaching at Canton for some time, some converted Chinamen came to him to express their joy because the English spoken by him resembled the language of their own country so closely, They had not understood a single word, they explained, but they found it astonishing, nevertheless, that the two languages should have so many sounds in common.

HAWAIIANS IN NEW YORK.

Two Functionaries of the Young Republic Are Here on Business.

Mr. Ashley, the Chief Clerk in the Finance Department of the Government of Hawaii, has arrived in the city. It is reported in Well street that he is here for the purpose of entering into negotiations for the funding of the Hawaiian debt at a lower rate of interest in Hawaiian debt at a lower rate of interest in gold. The total amount of the public debt is less than \$4,000,000, and President lole believes that it can be funded in the New York market at four per cent, as the Covernment is now firmly established and its tevendes are nearly sufficient to meet the expenditures, and there is a propert of an increase in them. The country is at peace, a number of its industries have been enlarged, and the various elements of the population work in their respective spheres to the advantage of all of them. President Doles term of office extends to the last year of the century, and he is strongly supported by both Houses of the legislature.

The ifon F. M. Histch, the Minister at Washington for the Hawaiian republic, is also in the city this week, and has been registered at the Insperial Hotel. He gives a favorable account of the condition of things in the country which he represents.